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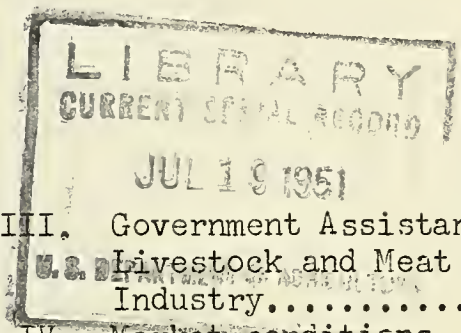
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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY IN ANGOLA, 1949 1/

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I. LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The cattle population of Angola is largely concentrated in the highland areas of the Provinces of Huila, Benguela and, to a lesser extent, in the sparsely settled regions of the Province of Bie. Holdings of other livestock are more numerous in these same areas, although sizeable numbers proportionately of goats, sheep and hogs exist in the more northern Provinces of Malange and the Congo where the presence of the tsetse fly severely limits cattle production. Revised and more complete data for 1948, as compared with 1947 and 1939, are given in Table No. 1, which includes a breakdown of cattle holdings by those in the hands of the native population and those produced on European ranches and plantations. It should be emphasized that these figures are not and cannot be exact. Local Veterinary Service officials state that each time inspection trips throughout the less populous areas of the southern part of the Colony are made herds are observed of which authorities had been previously unaware. The latest qualified estimate of the cattle population is that there may be as many as 1,850,000 head in the Colony, with possibly 1,500,000 head located in the southwestern highland area of the Colony, from the vicinity of Nova Lisboa down to Vila Pereira d'Eca.

1/ Based on a report by Walter C. Isenberg, American Consul, Luanda, Angola, West Africa.

TABLE Ia - Cattle Census, Angola, 1939, 1947 & 1948 1/

PROVINCE	1939			1947			1948		
	E.	I.	TOTAL	E.	I.	TOTAL	E.	I.	TOTAL
Bie.....	12,700	49,956	62,656	15,041	82,864	97,905	15,298	90,166	105,464
Huila.....	89,009	434,314	523,323	105,956	649,116	755,072	109,893	708,049	817,942
Malange.....	12,235	43,515	55,750	8,569	83,740	92,309	9,957	88,789	98,746
Benguela.....	42,777	130,669	173,446	60,675	164,236	224,911	71,038	194,947	265,915
Luanda 2/....	4,161	-	4,161	4,450	-	4,450	5,161	-	5,161
Congo.....	5,888	6,034	11,922	7,795	7,642	15,437	9,399	9,849	19,248
Cabinda 2/...	-	-	-	17	-	17	18	-	18
Total	166,669	664,488	831,157	202,503	987,598	1,190,101	220,764	1,091,800	1,302,494

TABLE Ib - Census of Sheep, Goats and Hogs, Angola, 1939, 1947 & 1948

	1939			1947			1948		
	Sheeps	Goats	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Hogs
Bie.....	32,183	31,129	32,777	35,773	41,801	47,238	36,733	30,426	34,551
Malange.....	21,266	24,237	29,273	67,266	74,963	94,208	27,806	21,620	30,811
Benguela.....	38,764	27,466	32,554	112,630	92,127	105,537	156,287	65,833	78,163
Huila.....	14,037	17,535	22,063	146,216	128,174	147,022	61,111	45,390	55,496
Luanda 2/...	620	215	281	3,551	4,626	4,884	3,441	1,150	1,389
Congo.....	11,032	18,424	19,822	29,760	28,818	33,286	21,630	21,443	26,050
Cabinda 2/...	1,093	1,544	1,663	2,126	1,852	1,980	1,728	1,535	1,789
Total	118,995	120,550	138,433	397,322	372,361	434,155	308,736	187,397	228,249

1/ "E" denotes European holdings, "I" denotes native holdings.
2/ District

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

II. PRODUCTION

(a) Various Conditions

The total area of the Colony is actually somewhat over 480,000 square miles, of which a considerable amount is unsuitable for immediate cattle production by reason of the presence of the tsetse fly and other diseases, the lack of suitable grass for grazing, the unreliability of the water supply and the vast distances from any possible market in the absence of transportation facilities. It would appear, however, that the region from Nova Lisboa and Silva Porto extending south to Sa da Bandeira and thence almost to the border of South West Africa is admirably suited for cattle production. The area between Sa da Bandeira and Forte Roca das seems to have the greatest potentialities, and is so regarded by qualified Portuguese officials in the Colony.

(1) Condition of Cattle

The native breeds are heavy and well-muscled, with a general beef breed conformation, and are larger than the average cattle indigenous to Europe and the Mediterranean countries. Color and markings vary widely. Weight is stated by local veterinary officials to average from six to eight hundred pounds at five years to as high as twelve hundred pounds at ten years. The native cattle are remarkably docile.

European herds, those of the government veterinary stations and, to some slight extent, those held by the natives, contain crosses with various European breeds; crosses with Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, Herford, Red Polled and Sussex have generally produced highly satisfactory results. However, local officials explain that improvement is excellent in the first cross and good in the second, but that subsequent crosses frequently breed out the ability of the native cattle to resist rigors of the climate, unrelieved grazing diet and primitive methods of care by the natives. Little has been done with crosses of native cattle with the Brahma.

The native herds are, to some extent, subject to attack by marauding animals, and while left to graze throughout the day are herded into crowded corrals at night for protection. In the corrals and in the "bush", little or no effort is made to separate bulls from the herd; castration may be delayed to as late as eighteen months or two years. Young heifers are bred as early as one year; native-owned calves show the effects of insufficient milk.

(2) Feed

With a few insignificant exceptions the cattle of Angola are entirely grass fed, remaining on the range the full year, including that time when they are being driven to the normal markets. While the average beef carcass seen by the reporting officer contained a good amount of flesh, the covering of fat was very thin indeed. This fact, plus a marketing practice which will be described hereunder, results in beef which turns dark on the surface and the rapid evaporation of moisture from the lean meat produces a tough, woody texture and little flavor. It is understood that this type of beef will not hold up well when frozen unless packaged beforehand.

Little effort is made by either native or European cattle-raisers to provide fodder for the animals, although the government veterinary experimental stations in some instances raise soy beans or alfalfa for feed. It would seem that harvesting of the lush grass, apparently nutritious, which springs up during the rainy season, would provide a more satisfactory method of feeding than to leave the animals out during the dry season to graze over the dried-out grasses on the range, but this is not normally done. It is stated that harvested hay cannot be stored because of the probability of infestation by white ants, but it would seem that this handicap could be overcome without undue difficulty.

(3) Diseases

The cattle of Angola are generally in good health. They are largely free of ticks, though the hides are usually scarred by frequent passage through the brush which is a common feature of the average grazing land of the Colony. According to official records there have been no cases of rinderpest in recent years and only isolated cases of hoof-and-mouth disease. In the cases where such diseases are or would be found, rigid measures to provide isolation of infected animals are enforced, local authorities state. Angolan officials are reported to have cooperated wholeheartedly with authorities in South West Africa in control of an outbreak in that territory some little time ago.

Bovine pleuro-pneumonia constitutes the most serious continuing health menace to Angolan cattle. This is understandable in view of the extremes of temperature experienced on the plateau region coupled with the primitive native methods of caring for their herds and the lack of shelter afforded the native-owned cattle. The local authorities are relying on development of effective single-dose embryo vaccine to contribute to progressive control of this disease over the next few years. It might be appropriate to mention at this time that, according to Angolan veterinarians, the native producers are anxious to secure services of the authorities in treating diseased cattle, assisting in the establishment of dipping vats and in administering inoculations. It would appear that the natives recognize the advantages of these services, which are made available to them without cost, but that they are more reluctant to take advice of technicians when the advantages are less readily apparent as, for example, in early castration of young bulls.

(4) Native Attitude toward Cattle

Despite the fact that there is now a regular annual marketing of numbers of native-held cattle and while the investigations in connection with the proposed ECA slaughter-house project indicated that an ample supply of cattle was available for the purposes of the project, the native attitude toward sale of cattle is a definite factor in full utilization of the present cattle resources of the Colony and in any substantial development of the potentialities of this industry in Angola.

The effects of the native attitude toward sale of cattle assume two aspects: firstly, the limited needs of the native and the social prestige attached to the ownership of large numbers of cattle and their requirements in certain native religious ceremonies and sacrifices create a substantial though not necessarily complete resistance to sale of cattle holdings; secondly, and the responsibility for this cannot be placed entirely on the native, the prices offered the cattle seller for his animal are based entirely on weight of the live animal without appropriate compensation for quality. No rational grading system is in universal application. These two factors mean, insofar as marketing is concerned, that the native: one, waits until he has to sell some of his cattle to meet head-tax or other obligations, or wants something that can only be purchased with money; and two, selects for sale those animals which weigh the most, i.e., those ordinarily at five to eight years old or more.

This creates a production and marketing situation which permits no easy, quick solution. The problem is a long-term one, involving the gradual education of the native away from cultural mores which emphasize the prestige role of the cow, and orientation toward the use of money as a means of exchange and recognition of its possession, and the things it will buy, as a sign of wealth. Concomitantly, a solution will depend on creation of consumer demand for higher quality meat and emphasis on prime cuts, which will mean, among other things a revamping of pricing, butchering, slaughter-house and processing practices.

(5) Hog Production

In contrast to their attitude toward cattle, the Angolan native is reported to raise no objection to the ready sale of his hogs. He allows them to run free most of the time, rounding them up and penning them for fattening on maize or millet (usually soaked in water for time beforehand) before marketing. The native hogs are hardy beasts and when crossed with pure bred hogs, particularly the Large White, Large Black and the Portuguese Alentejo breed, and then penned and fattened they tend to produce an exceptionally large quantity of fat. Lard production is proportionately high. With this ease of hog production in the southwestern part of the Colony an increase in the hog population and in pork and sausage production would seem to depend to a considerable extent on the retention of a higher proportion of sows at slaughtering time.

(b) Slaughterhouse Production

The slaughterhouses in Angola which the reporting officer visited, mostly in the area between Sa da Bandeira and Nova Lisboa, were generally clean, well-lighted and neat. The Portuguese butchers and many of the natives employed in butchering and slaughtering were seemingly well-trained. By American standards, however, cuts were not usually produced to take full advantage of the possible profits which could be obtained (the price structure does not provide a proper incentive in most cases) and elimination of waste in butchering and processing is subject to considerable improvement.

The activities of the licensed slaughterhouses in Angola for the years 1946 through 1949, by number of animals (cattle, hogs, goats and sheep), total weight of animals at time of slaughter, and location of slaughterhouses are shown in Tables 2 through 5.

TABLE 2 - CATTLE: Number slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses, and total dressed weight, Angola, 1946 - 1949

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Location	Slaughter:Dressed weight: pounds	Slaughter:Dressed weight: pounds	Slaughter:Dressed weight: pounds	Slaughter:Dressed weight: pounds
	No. : 1,000 pounds :	No. : 1,000 pounds :	No. : 1,000 pounds :	No. : 1,000 pounds :
Luanda	6,060	1,917	1,969	7,119
Malange	1,369	410	464	1,267
Lobito	3,657	1,188	1,188	4,204
Benguela	1,555	460	522	2,118
Catumbela	993	311	255	468
Mariano				
Machado	142	40	44	185
Nova Lisboa	2,283	780	866	2,441
Silva Porto	427	140	180	599
Vila Luzo	842	288	334	1,057
Sa da Ban-				
deira	2,210	759	889	2,043
Mocamedes	1,541	486	578	2,029
Total	21,079	6,779	7,289	23,530
				27,480
				8,298

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

TABLE 3 - HOGS: Number slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses, and total dressed weight, Angola, 1946 - 1949

	1946		1947		1948		1949	
Location	Slaughter:Dressed weight:		Slaughter:Dressed weight:		Slaughter:Dressed weight:		Slaughter:Dressed weight:	
	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :
Luanda	2,596	169	3,409	173	4,161	235	2,409	148
Malange	36	6	64	9	70	10	62	10
Lobito	909	105	1,267	139	1,036	122	1,217	142
Benguela	372	47	363	49	471	57	430	53
Catumbela	114	15	87	11	111	16	103	13
Mariano								
Machado	133	14	100	10	140	15	52	5
Nova Lisboa	1,220	160	1,129	126	907	115	950	139
Silva Porto	293	51	190	29	188	38	295	53
Vila Luzo	124	19	49	9	299	17	65	12
Sa da Ban-								
deira	227	25	377	47	245	30	475	45
Mocamedes	148	21	187	21	207	23	121	15
Total	6,172	632	6,862	623	7,635	678	6,179	635

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

TABLE 4 - GOATS: Number slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses, and total dressed weight, Angola, 1946 - 1949

Location	1946		1947		1948		1949	
	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :	No.	: 1,000 pounds :
Luanda	1,300	35.5	1,870	48.9	3,235	78.5	2,095	54.3
Malange	4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobito	878	24.7	931	24.8	1,222	37.6	1,271	40.2
Benguela	27	0.7	-	-	19	0.5	87	2.1
Catumbela	15	0.5	7	0.2	5	0.2	2	0.1
Mariano								
Machado	4	0.1	14	0.4	-	-	-	-
Nova Lisboa	252	6.6	318	8.0	438	11.2	560	14.5
Silva Porto	24	0.7	65	1.4	56	1.6	50	1.3
Vila Luzo	1	1/	-	-	12	0.4	6	2.1
Sa da Bandeira	292	3.7	173	4.2	157	4.6	307	7.5
Mocamedes	102	3.2	135	4.1	188	5.7	262	7.5
Total	2,899	75.8	3,513	92.0	5,232	140.3	4,640	129.6

1/ Less than 50 pounds.

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

TABLE 5 - SHEEP: Number slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses, and total dressed weight, Angola, 1946 - 1949

Location	1946		1947		1948		1949	
	No.	: Slaughter:Dressed weight: 1,000 pounds	No.	: Slaughter:Dressed weight: 1,000 pounds	No.	: Slaughter:Dressed weight: 1,000 pounds	No.	: Slaughter:Dressed weight: 1,000 pounds
Luanda	384	12.3	444	14.4	258	6.4	81	2.7
Malange	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	-	-
Lobito	116	3.3	52	1.7	46	1.4	192	6.9
Benguela	4	0.2	-	-	10	0.3	8	0.3
Catumbela	2	0.1	1	1/	-	-	-	-
Mariano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machado	-	-	2	0.1	1	1/	1	1/
Nova Lisboa	58	1.6	79	2.2	35	1.0	106	3.2
Silva Porto	32	0.7	6	0.2	27	0.6	5	0.2
Vila Luzo	1	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sa da Bandeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mocamedes	73	2.6	26	0.7	46	0.8	72	2.4
Total	670	20.8	610	19.3	425	10.6	465	15.7

1/ Less than 50 pounds.

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

While slaughterhouse activities have varied somewhat from year to year, and local authorities are not generally able to give an entirely satisfactory explanation of these fluctuations, it is apparent that there is a general trend toward some increase in production, evidently due in large part to the increasing needs of an expanding market among the growing European population of the Colony.

In addition to the regular licensed slaughterhouses of Angola, to which the data given above applies, there are a number of smaller "posts" where establishments are licensed to slaughter animals. Estimates of cattle slaughtered in these places are given below, by locality, totaling 7,236 animals of a weight of 1,128,218 kilograms (2,487,000 pounds). These figures apply to 1949 activity only, previous data is not now available, nor is information as to the amount of private, unreported killing.

TABLE 6 - CATTLE: Estimated number slaughtered in small licensed establishments, and total dressed weight, Angola, 1949

Locality	Slaughter	Dressed weight	
	No.	Kilos	1,000 pounds
Companhia dos Diamantes.....	3,500	630,000	1,389
Companhia do Acucar de Angola.....	44	5,830	13
Quipungo.....	52	6,460	14
Huila.....	25	3,703	8
Caconda.....	94	11,780	26
Chibia.....	338	46,196	102
Cusse.....	8	1,240	3
Humpata.....	108	17,108	38
Quilengues.....	118	17,007	37
Vila Henrique de Carvalho.....	61	7,930	17
Pereira d'Eca.....	98	13,535	30
Vila Nova do Seles.....	68	10,390	23
Rocedas.....	145	18,133	40
General Machado.....	369	46,145	102
Teixeira de Sousa.....	294	33,475	74
Catabola.....	96	14,400	32
Porto Amboim.....	204	32,475	72
Novo Redondo.....	210	24,001	53
Chinguar.....	102	13,210	29
Teixeira da Silva.....	106	18,625	41
Vila Nova.....	108	16,020	35
Robert Williams.....	400	48,760	107
Bala Vista.....	230	29,970	66
Duque de Braganca.....	347	47,270	104
Bondo e Bangala.....	86	11,180	25
Calulo.....	25	3,375	7
Total.....	7,236	1,128,218	2,487

Table 7, below, shows the average amount of meat obtained per animal in licensed slaughtering during 1949, with 1939 and 1948 figures given for purposes of comparison:

TABLE 7 - Average carcass weight of livestock slaughtered, Angola, 1939, 1948 and 1949

Year	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Hogs	
	kilos	pounds	kilos	pounds	kilos	pounds	kilos	pounds
1939	145.6	321.0	11.5	25.4	11.8	26.0	49.9	110.0
1948	142.9	315.0	11	24.2	12.1	26.7	40.3	88.8
1949	136.9	301.8	15	33.1	12.4	27.3	46.5	102.5

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

(c) Production of Processed Meat (including lard).

The production of processed meats as well as lard is dependent almost entirely on the slaughter of hogs. Most of the sausages are entirely of pork and are highly spiced to suit the Portuguese taste. No effort has been made thus far to develop a product which will utilize the lower qualities and cuts of beef in combination with pork and which would find a European market beyond that presently available in Portugal. Similarly the concentration on lard hogs means a proportionately higher quantity of low priced lard at the expense of the higher profit to be obtained from sausages, bacon and hams. Table 8 gives production of lard and other processed meat products for the years 1946 through 1949 inclusive:

TABLE 8 - Production of Processed Meat Products,
Angola, 1946 - 1949

Product	1946		1947		1948		1949	
	kilos	1,000 pounds	kilos	1,000 pounds	kilos	1,000 pounds	kilos	1,000 pounds
Lard	459,085	1,012	422,581	932	364,803	804	428,611	945
Salt Pork	79,470	175	84,261	186	83,207	184	100,170	221
Meat Sausage	292,689	645	241,769	533	229,260	506	285,630	630
Blood Sausage	15,578	35	12,182	27	9,286	20	13,175	29
Meal Sausage	9,694	21	7,213	16	9,020	20	9,215	20
Pork Sausage	40	1/	120	1/	125	1/	1,688	4
Bologna	37,809	83	29,458	65	27,990	62	36,402	80
Ham, smoked	39,954	88	38,042	84	28,740	63	42,211	93
Salami	1,435	3	403	1	493	1	288	1
Frankfurters	1,193	5	2,140	5	1,337	3	1,637	3
Bacon, smoked	5,907	13	5,092	11	3,056	7	3,165	7
Bacon, salted	20,756	46	7,479	16	10,642	23	5,890	13
Total (excluding lard)	504,525	1,112	428,159	944	403,156	889	499,471	1,101

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Angolan Statistical Services.

After the peak production reached in 1946 a decline was noted in the two succeeding years, but in 1949 this trend was reversed and production approximated that of the previous 1946 high. Lard production also increased substantially over the previous year although not regaining all of the decreases of the two years before.

(d) Other Animal Products

(1) Dairy Products

Milk production in Angola is proportionately very low and reliable data as to its total is not ordinarily available. The greatest proportion of the milk consumed in the Colony is imported in the powdered or canned form, with the United States being the principal supplier. Production of butter in 1948 and 1949 decreased in comparison with that of 1939, while the total quantity of cheese manufactures increased substantially over the last prewar year. Table 9 shows production figures for these products:

TABLE 9 - Butter and Cheese Production - Angola
1939, 1948 and 1949

Year	Butter		Cheese	
	Kilos	1,000 pounds	Kilos	1,000 pounds
1939	94,649	209	12,737	28
1948	84,321	186	35,132	77
1949	83,588	184	34,376	76

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

(2) Hides and Skins

There are sixteen tanneries in operation in Angola, of which five employ mechanical processes and eleven depend upon hand-tanning. The total annual production is unknown. All of these tanneries work the hides of cattle and hogs and also cure the pelts of those wild animals indigenous to Angola - particularly the leopard, zebra, wildcat, antelope and elk - and the skins of boa constrictors and other snakes. Most of the hides and skins produced in Angola are exported, and the quantity and value of exports will be taken up in an appropriate section of this dispatch.

III. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY

Government assistance to the cattle industry takes various forms. In the purely technical phases, the Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services maintain stations and smaller posts staffed by veterinarians who inspect cattle regularly at the slaughterhouses, assist the raisers by providing inoculations, and by isolating diseased animals and maintaining dipping vats. A Central Pathological Laboratory, to produce vaccines and serums for distribution to stations throughout the Colony, is under construction at Nova Lisboa.

There are two zootechnical stations and one smaller zootechnical post where experiments in cattle breeding and hog breeding are underway. The results of these breeding experiments, however, have not been widely disseminated to the European, and particularly the native, producers.

There is now some discussion of using the Angolan airline, Divisao dos Transportes Aereos (DTA) to fly fresh and frozen meat to Leopoldville; Belgian Congo and Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa from Luanda, and to Elisabethville in the Katanga region of the Congo from a projected airport to be constructed at Vila Luso in the east-central part of the Colony. Improvements of the Port of Mocamedes, including the provision of quayside docking

facilities and warehouse space, are designed in part to facilitate the movement of meat to export markets from this port which is the natural outlet from the greatest cattle-producing area. The ECA project under consideration is expected to aid in the establishment of refrigerated storage for meat, fish and vegetables in connection with the port improvements at Mocamedes and in conjunction with the planned slaughterhouse at Sa da Bandeira.

IV. MARKET CONDITIONS

(a) Markets and Supply

The Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services estimate that from forty to fifty thousand head of cattle and forty thousand hogs could be adequate to meet the consumption demands of the Colony and those of the present markets (largely metropolitan Portugal, neighboring African territories and ships calling at Angolan ports). Slaughter of cattle in 1949 approximated eighty percent of this figure and additionally about 3600 live cattle were exported. On the assumption that with proper range management and rational selection of animals for slaughter ten percent of the total herds can be slaughtered annually, the cattle supply of Angola should be more than adequate to meet domestic needs and to provide the basis for long-range expansion of production and markets, provided native resistance to sales can eventually be overcome. There is, however, even at present sufficient room for flexibility in production to meet all conceivable local needs. In the case of hogs, the available supply of animals is not large in comparison with estimated requirements, but as mentioned previously, this stock of animals seems capable of increase without undue difficulty.

Despite the availability of cattle, the city of Luanda and other population centers in the northern part of the Colony are faced with a chronic shortage of fresh meat. They are far from the sources of supply and transport is almost invariably by driving the herds to the market, as far as several thousand kilometers. The few producers near Luanda allege that the fixed prices at which they are permitted to sell to the slaughterhouse are too low to afford a profit, while the prices paid by the consumer (likewise established) give the retail butcher, with practically no overhead and heavy demand, a large profit. Consequently, local producers are inclined to refuse to sell their stocks.

(b) Transportation

One of the principal marketing problems encountered in connection with the Angolan livestock and meat industry is that of transportation. Inland, cattle are almost invariably driven to the point of marketing and slaughter by the native herdsmen, the animals grazing as they go. There are some collection points where corrals are provided, water is made available and pasturage is reportedly adequate. The reporting officer doubts, however, whether these collection centers would afford adequate feed or grazing area for large movements of cattle. The distance the cattle are driven is occasionally exceedingly great. There is an annual drive of several thousand head from the Forte Roccas area in the extreme south of the Colony to the Diamond Company concession in the far northeast, a distance of over two thousand kilometers. This drive generally takes about six months, and the cattle are

reported annually to gain weight during the trip. The normal distance of cattle from the principal slaughtering point of Sa da Bandeira is from two to three hundred kilometers.

Much of the cattle exported is in the live condition; there are collection points at the ports of Mocamedes and Lobito-Benguela. As to the transport of fresh meat, the Mocamedes-Sa da Bandeira Railway has no refrigerated cargo space. The Benguela Railway is equipped with five refrigerator cars each with a capacity of 18 tons (40,000 pounds) of cargo. The cars are each constructed with three compartments for meat, each with a capacity of 1,200 kilograms (2,600 pounds) and three ice chests, each with a capacity of 3,600 kilograms (7,900 pounds). Four Portuguese-flag ships plying between Angolan ports and Portugal, the Patria, Imperio, Angola and Mocambique, have refrigerator storage of 400 cubic meters (14,100 cubic feet) and three other Portuguese ships, the Luanda, Ganda and Amboim, have 250 cubic meters (8,800 cubic feet) of refrigerator space.

V. EXPORTS

Exports of cattle are largely limited to metropolitan Portugal, to which shipments in 1949 were substantially in excess of those in the previous year. Small shipments were made to the Portuguese territory of Sao Tome and to the neighboring colonies of French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo, the latter for the first time in recent years.

TABLE 10 - LIVE CATTLE: Exports by country of destination, Angola, 1939, 1948 and 1949

Destination	1939	1948	1949
	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>
Portugal	1,353	1,860	3,598
Sao Tome	40	-	110
French Equatorial Africa	50	1,096	840
Belgian Congo	-	-	1,984
Total	1,443	2,956	6,532

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services

Note: Subsequent to the compilation of the foregoing data the Angolan Statistical Services published revised data indicating the total export during 1949 of 6,608 head with a total weight of 2,036,852 kilograms (4,490,444 pounds) and a value of angolares 10,184,260 (U.S. \$356,093) (angolares 28.60 equals US \$1.00).

During the first three months of 1950, Angola exported 613 head of cattle with a total weight of 237,108 kilograms (522,728 pounds) angolares 1,303,795 (U.S. \$45,587). (Source: Angolan Statistical Services.)

Exports of fresh and frozen beef dropped sharply from the 1948 figure, with the decrease distributed through all of the normal markets but being proportionately the greatest with respect to the Belgian Congo.

TABLE 11 - Exports of Beef - Angola, 1939, 1948 and 1949

Destination	1939		1948		1949	
	kilos	1,000: pounds	kilos	1,000: pounds	kilos	1,000: pounds
Metropolitan Portugal	800	2	15,505	34	12,360	27
Mozambique	405	1	601	1	212	1/
Sao Tome	-	-	41,300	91	32,390	72
Belgian Congo	820	2	91,775	203	23,718	52
French Equatorial Africa	-	-	112,824	249	81,165	179
Furnished to ships at Angolan ports	165,845	365	356,484	786	324,987	717
Total	167,870	370	618,492	1,364	474,832	1,047

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Angolan Statistical Services.

Exports of lard and processed, canned meats dropped sharply in 1949 from the high of the previous year, while there was a remarkable increase in the exports of smoked and cured meats.

TABLE 12 - Exports of Lard and Processed Meats, Angola, 1948 and 1949

Item	1948		1949	
	kilos	1,000: pounds	kilos	1,000: pounds
Lard	54,455	120	4,263	9
Canned sausages	97,857	216	30,736	68
Smoked meats	8,638	19	83,379	184

Source: Angolan Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

Exports of salted and dried hides in 1949 totaled 1,156,346 kilograms (2,549,280 pounds) with a value of angolares 20,037,497; (U.S. \$700,612) all of which were shipped to Portugal. Broken down by type, they were as follows:

TABLE 13 - Exports of Hides and Skins (by type),
Angola, 1949

Type	Quantity		Value	
	kilos	1,000 pounds	angolares	1,000 U.S. dollars
Cattle hides	1,078,619	2,378	18,679,092	653
Buffalo hides	59,829	132	1,039,697	37
Hides of other animals	17,898	39	318,708	11
Total	1,156,346	2,549	20,037,497	701

Some data are now available on exports during the early part of 1950 and are given below.

TABLE 14 - Exports of animal products, Angola, by
quantity, January-June 1950, with comparison

Product	January-June 1949		January-June 1950		Difference	
	kilos	1,000 pounds	kilos	1,000 pounds	kilos	1,000 pounds
Lard	1,453	3	5,448	12	✓ 3,995	✓ 9
Meat	327,760	723	191,757	423	- 136,003	- 300
Hides, raw or salted	573,107	1,263	517,375	1,140	- 55,732	- 123
Cured hides and skins	22,338	49	3,838	8	- 18,500	- 41
Cattle	805,824	1,776	813,853	1,794	✓ 8,029	✓ 18

Source: Angolan Export Control Junta.

TABLE 15 - Exports of animal products, Angola, by value, January-June 1950, with comparison

Product	January-June		January-June		Difference	
	1949		1950			
	Angolares	1,000 U.S. dollars	Angolares	1,000 U.S. dollars	Angolares	1,000 U.S. dollars
Lard	27,607	1	136,200	5	108,593	4
Meat	3,359,540	117	1,570,477	55	-1,789,063	- 62
Hides, raw or salted	8,892,144	311	7,659,219	268	-1,232,925	- 43
Cured hides and skins	601,562	21	113,690	4	- 487,872	- 17
Cattle	4,607,680	161	3,751,860	131	- 855,820	- 30

Source: Angolan Export Control Junta

Imports of meat products into Angola are largely confined to luxury goods, such as canned hams, bottled frankfurters and canape items, and are not significant in quantity. There is, however, as previously mentioned, a dependence upon foreign sources for powdered and canned milk which in 1949 reached a total of 219,065 kilograms (482,951 pounds) at a value of angolares 6,809,119 (U.S. \$238,081). Sources of these products, of which the United States was the most important, were as follows:

TABLE 16 - POWDERED AND CANNED MILK: Imports by origin, quantity and value, Angola, 1949

Origin	Quantity		Value	
	Kilos	1,000 pounds	Angolares	1,000 U.S. dollars
Portugal	3,218	7	81,355	2.9
Belgium - Luxembourg	406	1	6,667	0.2
Belgian Congo	215	1/	10,854	0.4
Denmark	536	1	18,880	0.7
United States	211,333	466	6,638,189	232.1
United Kingdom	250	1	4,490	0.2
Union of South Africa	23	1/	1,144	2/
Norway	11	1/	140	2/
Netherlands	2,607	6	41,240	1.4
Switzerland	466	1	6,160	0.2
	219,065	483	6,809,119	238.1

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Less than 500 dollars.

Source: Angolan Statistical Services

VI. OUTLOOK

With demand almost certain to continue in excess of marketable supply, there are prospects that the production of meat and meat products will continue to show slight increases in the next year or two. Meat will probably continue to be short in Luanda as no signs are developing to indicate that a revision of the price structure will be soon forthcoming. The effects of the expected ECA slaughterhouse and refrigerated storage project should be salutary, but probably will not be felt for the next year or more. The long-range outlook for a major contribution to Angola's economy by the livestock and meat-packing and processing industry can only be viewed with optimism, tempered by the realization that the problems to be overcome are of a nature which precludes dramatic, immediate results.

